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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1916

HUGHES AND HUERTA.

Mr. Hughes continues to make much of his charge that President Wilson instructed John Lind to demand the retirement of Huerta from the presidency of Mexico, and seems to think that this constitutes a complete case against the Wilson administration.

Has Mr. Hughes ever read the Mexican constitution? If so, he ought to remember that under the provisions of that instrument Huerta was not eligible to the presidency by virtue of his occupancy of the office of provisional president. In so far as the administration insisted, through Mr. Lind, upon Huerta's elimination from the list of presidential possibilities as a condition precedent to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States—and his insistence upon this condition has, we believe, never been denied—it was merely insisting that the Mexicans live up to their own constitution.

This demand on the part of the Wilson administration was separated by the whole diameter of things from the attitude which Mr. Hughes attributes to it. In insisting that Huerta pledge himself not to lay hold on the presidency through his control of the election machinery, President Wilson was not imposing the arbitrary will of a foreign government upon the Mexican people; he was simply pointing out the way to recognition by the American government. And that lay through the orderly enforcement by the de facto Mexican government of Mexico's own fundamental law.

General Huerta had come to the head of the Mexican government by seizing by force the president and vice president, obtaining their "resignations" as they occupied seats in the National palace, causing congress to accept those resignations, thus causing Minister of Foreign Affairs Lascruain to become provisional president under the law, and accepting the office of minister of government from Lascruain, who then resigned after an "administration" of less than half an hour. This made Huerta provisional president, with just as good a title as the general-in-chief of a nation's armies could get by capturing his chief, bullying him into resigning and making the congress a mere stamp to register his will. The assassination of the president and vice president, still prisoners in Huerta's hands, followed speedily.

Now Lind's demand practically amounted to this: "After this conspiracy, this violation of all law and order, this imprisonment of president and vice president, this extortion of 'resignations' from helpless prisoners, is Mexico to be governed by law or by personal caprice? If Huerta's shaky and blood-soaked title to the provisional presidency be acknowledged, will he, from this time forward, observe the forms of the Mexican constitution? Or is one lawless act to serve but as the prelude to another, and is the provisional president, contrary to his country's basic law, to be made president?"

There was nothing in the demands made through Lind, so far as they have been made public, for which the most punctilious American citizen need blush in view of the practices of international law. Does Mr. Hughes regard it as unreasonable that the Washington government demand that Huerta give a pledge which would have been, in bald fact, merely a pledge to do that which was required by the law of his own land?

Which is "Cap" (tillenswater really for the strongest, wimpy suffrage or bank reform? And will Gregory Page please lead in singing "The Lips That Touch Licker Shall Never Touch Mine."

A FALLING DEATH RATE.

The announcement that the death rate for the country as a whole has fallen to 12.5 per thousand will be welcome news to all, and must be taken as a triumph for preventive medicine. More than that, it is indicative of the gratifying fact that the greatest effect of prevention, and of

hygienic and sanitary measures that look to the saving from the incidence of disease rather than curing, has made itself manifest in the decreased death rate for the cities which formerly, with their higher percentages, pulled up the general average even when countrywide conditions were favorable to a low rate. As things go, from this time on, as the several states increase the efficiency of their boards of health and the local boards of the great population centers are able to apply rigidly the sanitary knowledge that is theirs, the city death rates should drop even lower and no longer represent a percentage that will increase the general average.

If health chiefs were more beneficent autocrats than they are and could control all the factors as to housing, food and water supply and the broad question of municipal cleanliness, there would be at once a tremendous gain in the general health of all communities. Indeed, the very concentration of city life, which allows administrative measures to be carried out within definite and easily controlled areas, acts in favor of the absolute control of disease, so that the hopeful thing is that the cities of the future, as the control of all the large factors determining communicable diseases becomes more practical, will be the great health centers rather than the open country. Moreover, the encouragement that comes from the lower death rate should lead all concerned to see that any increase in the percentage anywhere through the breaking out of well-known preventable disease should be held as a criminal matter as it is inexcusable. That any community should have typhoid epidemic or epidemic these days, for instance, is to indict those responsible for its welfare.

Once this idea prevails as to the inexcusability of the incidence of any disease we may suffer from through our own folly, the battle for prevention is won. While we can take comfort therefore in the new bill of health, it should be remembered that there are still sinister influences at work prejudicial to the rigid application of those preventive measures which spell protection. For, strange as it may seem, our very relative freedom from the incidence of afflictions once common has led fanatics to refuse to believe in the fundamentals of prevention and cure and to attack the methods of public medicine in the courts and in the legislatures. That their folly has not affected the death rate unfavorably is due to the salutary fact that up to date they have not been able to put their doctrines into general practice and are pained with the rest by the very agencies they denounce. This, as the figures show, is a good thing for them and for the country at large.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger complains that the New York World does not understand Mr. Hughes' criticism of the Adamson law. Well, who does?

LACK OF TEAM WORK.

The attack made by Chairman Willcox on the national child labor law and that by Mr. Hughes on the Adamson law have brought forth responses from Senator Cummins regarding one and Senator La Follette regarding the other.

In his ignorance, Mr. Cummins believes that the national child labor law is honest and humane, a greatly needed piece of legislation and a credit to President Wilson and the democrats and republicans in congress who enacted it. Mr. Hughes has sneered at it and derided it. In opposition to the candidate of his party, the Iowa senator denies that the measure contains a joker or any other evidence of immaturity.

With equal inattention to Mr. Hughes' speeches, the fulminations of the railroad pros agents and prevailing opinion in Wall street, Mr. La Follette characterizes as false the statement that when congress, a large number of republicans voting in the affirmative, passed the eight-hour law it was intimidated and coerced by the railway brotherhoods. On the contrary he charges the company interests with "the expenditure of millions of dollars in an effort to create a public opinion that would defeat the demands of the men."

Unless Chairman Willcox can provide better team-work than this between the reactionary and the progressive elements of his party, it will be difficult to say whether republicans are fighting democrats or slipping one another up the back.

If the office is seeking the man in this good year 1916 it will not have to look very far to find him—no matter what old office it is.

With Scissors and Paste

FINANCIAL SUPREMACY OF NEW YORK

(Lewis D. Burdick.) A few years since, about the time of the passage of the present federal banking act, there were some who hoped, and some who feared that, by locating the twelve regional banks as favorably as possible for building up new financial centers, New York City would cease to be the great financial center of the nation. It was even hinted that, with such manipulation as being a regional bank center afforded, great future influence in national finances awaited Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas and Kansas City. The vanity of such an idea of forced financial supremacy may be readily seen by a brief glance at the latest banking reports.

Official reports of the twelve regional banks, under date of August 25, 1916, show that the total resources

of them amount to \$221,611,600. Of these the resources of the New York City regional bank are more than one-third of the whole of the twelve. Under date of September 12, 1916, six banks of New York City, viz., the National City, the National Bank of Commerce, the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, the First National, the Chase National, and the Com. Exchange Bank, report combined resources of \$1,763,476,869, nearly three times the combined resources of all the twelve regional banks. And if we deduct the New York City regional bank resources from the total, the resources of the six New York banks are then over four and a third times the combined resources of the other eleven regional banks.

A BROWN OWL called across the lake! He made its elfin echoes wake—Hu-hu! Hu-hu! Hu-hu!

The flitting hirc leaves laced, the moon—Far, far away there laughed a loon.

Down by the rock my little boat Shorne in its curven emerald coat.

'T he Brown Owl called again—Hu-hu! Its wildness pierced me through and through—

I would have gone a-hunting too!

But shrilly, in my shattered dream, I heard a back-clawed rabbit scream!

Brown Owl, I hunt no more with you!

—Dorothy Leonard.

YET EVERY THREE IS A COMPASS

(Exchange.) How nearly complete what may be called urbanization can become, even in these days when almost everybody gets out of the cities for a while every year, was strikingly illustrated by the painful and dangerous experience of the two Denisons in the White mountains. They went for an afternoon stroll from their hotel in a region which, though still fairly well deserving to be described as wild, is as thoroughly explored as any in the country. Yet hardly were they out of sight of a popular and much-frequented resort than they were irrevocably "lost," so far as their own efforts were concerned, and in all probability both would have died of exposure had they not been rescued by a party of hunters and at last found in their helpless misery by rescuers whose superior intelligence they would probably be far from admitting.

Why they could not find their way, if not to their starting point, to a place where guidance could be obtained, is almost incomprehensible to anybody who knows even a few of the many ways by which direction can be ascertained in a forest. With powers of observation even a little developed, and with even a little knowledge of what to look for and see, a general course toward any point of the compass can be ascertained, and it is almost impossible to wander in circles and spirals that leads to such exhaustion as overcame these unfortunate.

Of course it was not intelligence that was lacking in this case, but the ability to derive information from the abundant data offered on every tree, in the course of the brooks, and in the inclinations of the ground. The strange psychology of panic presumably had much to do with the severity of the adventure. The feeling of being lost is a terrifying sense of the possibility that in aimless straying, deeply affects the mind and produces a sort of insanity that for the time being leaves the mind useless except for fear. It is then that men begin to run in desperate circles, get somewhere or nowhere. People, with the rudiments of woodcraft occasionally forget them all in such circumstances.

It is easy to say that an eminent Massachusetts lawyer should have been superior to panic, but nobody is when in conditions wholly unfamiliar.

FAR BETTER THAN A GOLD MINE

(New York Times.) At another time than this, not only would the discovery in Cuba of a great deposit of potash be recognized as an event of utmost importance, but it would create not a little excitement as something sure to bring about notable changes in several great businesses.

Potash is a substance of which plants need only a little, but that it is they must have to make more than a miserable growth, and, while practically all lands contain it in considerable quantities, the "available" amount is usually small and quickly exhausted by the ordinary processes of agriculture. Germany has recently made a valuable deposit of a low-grade potash, and upon them the farmers all over the world using so-called artificial fertilizers have learned to depend for this essential element of crop prosperity. The war first put up the price of potash to a dizzy altitude by diverting huge quantities to its own needs, and then the supply for the farmers of other nations was almost completely cut off by the closing of the German ports. Since then the peaceful fractions of the world have been searching as never before for this "chemical," but for the most part in vain. If the stories from Cuba turn out to be well founded, that island has a new product that may prove even more valuable to her than sugar or tobacco.

MORGAN'S \$1.25 SMOKES.

They found among the effects left by Pierpont Morgan \$2,000 worth of cigars. I held in my hand a few days ago two boxes of his favorite brands. This after dinner smokes cost \$1.25 each.

A representative of the Cuban factory which makes them tells me that Morgan ordered usually five thousand at a clip.

"There are only two men in Cuba who can make that cigar, and nearly all of them are produced by one man, said this Cuban producer. We pay him forty cents to make each cigar and he can roll about twenty-five of them in one day."

The King of Wall street smoked a lot better cigar than does Emperor William of Germany. The Kaiser's cigar, made by the same factory in Cuba, is worth ninety cents.

The oldest brand of cigars was put out 112 years ago—that is the oldest which is in existence today. I understand that, in face of the British battleships, the Kaiser is still able to get all the cigars he wants.

How Catarrh Is Contracted. Mothers are sometimes so thoughtless as to neglect the colds which their children contract. The inflammation of the mucus membrane, at first acute, becomes chronic and the child has chronic catarrh, a disease that is seldom cured and that may prove a life's burden. Many persons who have this loathsome disease with recurring attacks had frequent colds at the time it was contracted. A little forethought, a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy judiciously used, and all this trouble might have been avoided, obtainable everywhere.

HUGHES' SILENCE IS DECLARED TO BE INEXCUSABLE

Vance McCormick Issues Statement Replying to Candidate's Explanation Regarding Adamson Law.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
New York, Sept. 30.—Vance G. McCormick, chairman of the democratic national committee today gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Hughes' attempt to explain his silence, when a word from him would have been welcomed concerning means for avoiding the threatened railroad strike, stamps him with an utter lack of fairness he did not suggest his republican advisors in the senate that they fight to the last ditch, the law that has now assailed because as he says, he does not believe in filibustering. He protests, also that the administration, through the legislative channels of congress met the crisis with much business like dispatch that he, a thousand miles removed, could not have been expected to offer any suggestions.

"The protest of the republican candidate that it congress, through its majority determined to pass the bill there was no reason whatever that its action should be merely delayed, by filibustering in discussion, as developing another of Mr. Hughes' inconsistencies just about the time the senate was concerned with the strike crisis the democrats, in obedience to the mandates of their party platform, were trying to pass through the senate the corrupt practice act, which seeks to cure an evil that is a disgrace to the nation. "By a vote of more than two to one, the senate voted to proceed with the consideration of this bill which already had been passed by the house and favorably reported by a senate committee. The passage of this notorious legislation by the senate was obstructed and defeated, or as Mr. Hughes would say "merely delayed" by a republican threat of filibustering. The "mere delay" in this instance, was highly important in view of the pending presidential election and it is significant that the republicans were responsible for the "mere delay." Mr. Hughes knew that congress, through its ma-

jority had determined to pass the bill, "the corrupt practice act" and he knew, more over that the manifest desire of the majority of the senate was being obstructed by the republican threat of a filibuster, a legislative device in which the leader of the republican party does not believe.

Corrupt Practices Act.

A word from Mr. Hughes during the pendency of this bill would have sufficed to have stopped the filibuster and enabled the majority to pass the corrupt practice act. But no word came from Mr. Hughes. He was as silent about the threatened filibuster against the corrupt practice act as he is now blatant in offering his objection to filibustering as his excuse for not defeating the eight-hour law. "If he remained silent on the eight-hour law because he does not believe in filibustering why didn't he speak out and condemn the threatened filibuster by which the corrupt practice act was defeated.

"Mr. Hughes' protest that he could not have been expected to offer any suggestions for avoiding the threatened strike, because he was one thousand miles away, is too humorous to merit serious consideration. Does he not know that the telegraph wires and the Morse code afford a means of almost instantaneous communication, that placed him relatively as near to Washington as to New York, and is it not a fact that on this tour he was in frequent communication with his campaign managers in New York? "The one excuse offered by the republican candidate in extension of his failure to advise with his republican friends in the senate about the eight-hour law is palpably inconsistent and the other is humorously ridiculous."

EL PASO FORD DEALER INVITES VISITORS TO CALL

Visitors to El Paso for the International Soil Products exposition and annual automobile show, which opens on October 14 and lasts for ten days, are cordially invited to visit the big plant of the Tri-State Motor company, the largest automobile business in the southwest.

The Tri-State building is right in the midst of the exposition buildings, and Manager J. W. Kirkpatrick will arrange to show visitors the assembly of Ford cars, the big stock of accessories of all kinds for every car and Firestone tires.

The El Paso concern has grown wonderfully in the past year. Its contract with the Ford Motor company now calls for 4,700 cars this season. It is one of the largest tire distributors in the country while the necessary business is threatening to overflow the huge building which was completed only eight months ago, this warehouse space has already become a necessity.

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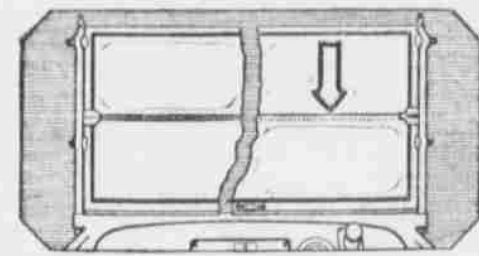
By the end of the present year the Willys-Overland Co. will be in a position to manufacture 300,000 cars annually, according to a statement by John N. Willys, president of the company.

The total output for this construction and additional equipment will be less than \$5,000,000 and will terminate, temporarily at least, the company's policy of expansion, which has made Overland the second largest car manufacturer in the world. From this time on Mr. Willys states the energies of the organization will be devoted to reducing costs, increasing efficiency and improving production.

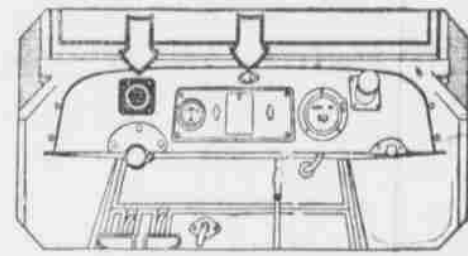
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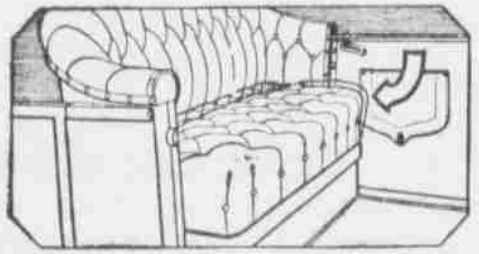
4 New Refinements



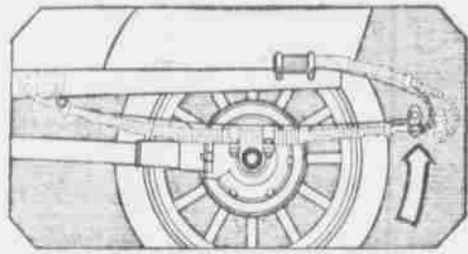
Arrow points to new and improved windshield. Upper half overlaps lower half. Absolutely rain-tight.



Instrument board, showing gasoline gauge, electric dashlight, speedometer, electric starting and lighting plugs and ammeter.



Wider and longer seats and deeper cushions, as indicated by arrows.



Arrow shows old and new spring construction. New springs much longer and more flexible.

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This is in line with the Maxwell policy—so widely advertised—not to change the Maxwell in any essential detail, but to continue improving it so that it will always be a standard, recognized product, constantly abreast of the best practices of the industry.

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